

BERT D. MONTGOMERY, ET AL.,
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Defendants,
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v.
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UNITED FOREX EXCHANGE, ET AL.,
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Third-Party Defendants.
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INTRODUCTION

This Motion is brought by both the Calvos and the JLH Pacific Trust (collectively “Movants”). The instant Motion seeks to put to rest a case that has been pending before this Court in one form or another since September of 2002. This action centered around funds which were fraudulently transferred by the principals of essentially an investment fund referred to as “UFX”. A large portion of these funds were alleged to have been used by Bert D. Montgomery to attempt to purchase Bank of Saipan, Inc. stock, and were alleged to have ended up with Movants. In order to protect themselves from multiple or conflicting judgments in excess of the money that they would collectively owe potential claimants, the Movants interplead the funds pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1335 with this Court. Having disposed of all viable claims and potential claimants, the Movants now respectfully move this Court to close the Indemnification Trust Account according to the terms of the settlement agreement reached with all those who did make claims, and dismiss this matter with prejudice as to all future claims, exonerating the Movants as against the same.

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II.
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PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND
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The parties in the above-entitled actions reached a non-trial disposition of all of their
disputes with the assistance of the Court, on May 5-7 2004. *See Order To Release Funds Held*
By Clerk of U.S. District Court, signed July 16, 2004. The terms of this agreement are
memorialized in a document entitled "Mutual Release and Covenant Not To Sue" ("the
agreement"). *Id.* A stipulation to the effect that all parties had executed the agreement was duly
filed with the Court. *Id.* Thereafter, the Court ordered the distribution of funds held in the
Court's registry to various parties in accordance with the agreement. *Id.*
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Part of the agreement created an "Indemnification Fund Trust Account" to provide for
the defense of any claims made against the interpled funds by any of the Third-Party Defendants
who had not appeared at the time the agreement was signed. Pursuant to that agreement, if no
claims were made against the Fund by December 31, 2005, the Indemnification Trust Account is
to be closed. *See Mutual Release and Covenant Not to Sue*, at section 14.41
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The Movants identified other potential claimants against the fund from the information
received from the FBI, and served them with process. Defaults were taken against all but five of
these potential claimants that were known to the Movants. Only one of the five potential
claimants did assert a claim against the fund (James Thomas Neff), and that claim has been
compromised. Two other names appeared on some records (Jess and Mercedes Cabrera) but no
information was ever found as to where these individuals were located or how they could be
served. The final two potential claimants are believed to be deceased (Joyce and Cora

1 McNaughton) and a return of service to that effect has been filed with the Court. As of the date
2 of filing this Motion, no new claims to the fund have been made and if a claim were to be made
3 now, it would most certainly be time barred.
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6 More than three years have passed since the criminal indictments were filed against the
7 UFX principals who participated in the fraudulent transfers of the funds. Eighteen months have
8 passed since this Court approved the settlement that created a fund to pay any further claims,
9 and provided a cut off of December 31, 2005 for the final release of the funds. No one new has
10 come forward and asserted a claim to the funds. Now is an appropriate time to end this case.
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13 III. 14

15 ARGUMENT 16

17 Since no claims have been made as against the funds interpled under 28 U.S.C § 1335,
18 and any claims that could have been brought are now time-barred, this Court should order the
19 closing of the Indemnification Fund Trust Account, the distribution of its contents pursuant to
20 the agreement and declare that the Movants are hereby exonerated from any future claims
21 as against any such funds.
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23 **A. 28 U.S.C. § 1335's Role In This Case**

24 The Movants employed 28 U.S.C. § 1335 in this case for the very purpose for which this
25 statutory form of interpleader was drafted. The Movants determined that there was only a finite
26 amount of money that they could possibly be liable for, and that if determined individually, the
27 claims as against this "stake" of money might exceed the amount itself. For that reason, the
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1 Movants evoked 28 U.S.C. § 1335 to deposit with the Court an amount equaling that which was
2 misappropriated from the coffers of UFX. That way, the Movants were shielded from
3 duplicative and vexatious litigation that might have, in the future, exposed them to more liability
4 than was their due.
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7 ***B. Third-Party Defendants Have Been Given Ample Notice And Opportunity To Be Heard***

8 As the Court is well aware, even though the Third-Party Defendants in this action have
9 been served with a summons and a copy of the Third-Party Complaint on various dates in 2003
10 and 2004, many have failed to respond in any way. *See Amended Motion For Entry Of Default*
11 *Against Third Party Defendants.* Those unable to be served personally, were served via
12 publication. *Id.* Additionally, even though they have made no appearance in this matter, this
13 Court still enjoys jurisdiction over the claims that the Third-Party Defendants *could* bring in that
14 “jurisdiction under the interpleader statute extends to potential, as well as actual, claims.”
15 *Minnesota Mut. Life Ins. Co. v. Ensley*, 174 F.3d 977, 980 (9th Cir. 1999). Here, having properly
16 been provided with notice and an opportunity to respond, the Third-Party Defendants failure to
17 make any claim as to the interplead funds, should operate as a waiver of any rights they might
18 have thereto.
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21 Furthermore, dismissal of the remaining claims as against the interpled funds effectuates
22 the purpose of 28 U.S.C. § 1335. In order to “protect the stakeholder from multiple litigation
23 and possible double liability” the claims of Third-Party Defendants who have shown little to no
24 interest in pursuing their respective rights, should not stand in the way of final closure for all
25 parties who have taken an active role in determining the outcome of this matter. *Hallin v. C. A.*
26 *Pearson, Inc.*, 34 F.R.D. 499, 501 (N.D.Cal.1963). Here, the Third-Party Defendants who have
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1 not responded to the Third-Party Complaint should not be allowed to stymie the efforts of all
2 involved parties in bringing this matter to a final and just resolution.
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5 ***C. Any Civil Action For Fraud Is Now Time-Barred***

6 Additionally, there is little chance that any further claims as against the interpled funds
7 are even viable. The Third-Party Defendants who have not appeared to protect their interests in
8 this case are time-barred from bringing any civil action as against the interpled funds, because
9 even the most generous statute of limitations on any such claim has long since expired.
10 Utilizing the two-year statute of limitation applicable in the Commonwealth any such claim
11 would be time-barred as the wrongful act occurred more than two years ago. 7 CMC § 2503(d)
12 and *Bank of Saipan v. Carlsmith*, 199 MP 20 (NMI 1999). In fact, none of these potential
13 claimants could complain that they were not aware of the existence of these claims as service of
14 process was effectuated by personal service, or publication, more than two years ago. Any way
15 it is cut, the statute of limitations in the Commonwealth has run.
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18 Additionally, out of an abundance of caution, the parties drafting the settlement
19 agreement decided to set the date of final distribution of the Indemnification Fund and dismissal
20 of this case to coincide with a more liberal statute of limitations. The statute of limitation for
21 this type of action in California (where a great deal of the Third-Party Defendants resided and
22 the other local where the acts leading up to this case took place) is three years. Cal. C.C.P. §
23 350. Again, the actions which should have put the Third-Party Defendants on notice of their
24 potential claims occurred more than three years ago. Since the UFX investment fund was
25 closed, and its principals convicted of fraud ***over three years ago***, no Third-Party Defendant can
26 say in good faith that they were not on notice of their potential claims.
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Under either statute of limitations, any Third-Party Defendant's are time-barred from bringing their claims.

IV.

CONCLUSION

For all the above stated reasons, the Movants respectfully request that their Motion be granted in full. The Indemnification Trust Account should be distributed, an order entered exonerating the Movants from any further liability with regard to the impleaded funds, and this case dismissed with prejudice.

Dated: December 28, 2005.

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